

# NORWICH BOY IN VERA CRUZ BATTLE

Nestor J. Sullivan, Coxswain on New Hampshire, Participated in Taking of Naval Academy—One Bullet Strikes Rifle Another Goes Through Knapsack—Story of the Fighting

Norwich was more directly concerned in the taking of the city of Vera Cruz than was generally supposed or known until word received on Thursday that Nestor J. Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Sullivan, of this city, coxswain on the U. S. S. New Hampshire, was in the thick of the fray. A short letter told in a modest way of the danger he was in when it was learned that one bullet struck the butt of his gun and another went through his knapsack. Not a few of the men from the New Hampshire were wounded.

The Mexican Herald of Vera Cruz, under date of April 29, tells of the capture of the city as follows:

The regiment composed of battalions of infantry from the states of New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont, and New Jersey, and a battalion of artillery, under the command of Captain Edwin A. Anderson, U. S. A., major, as regimental commander, and of Lieut. Commander R. J. Johnston, U. S. A., as adjutant, landed at 4 o'clock in the morning of April 29, 1914, immediately upon arrival in the harbor. The regiment was formed in the open field and the T-shaped docks where it rested until daylight.

As only the custom house and immediate vicinity were in control of the U. S. forces, the second naval regiment was directed by the brigade commander, Admiral Fletcher, to march to the southward of the city and take possession of the Naval Academy, the artillery and infantry barracks, which was in possession of the Mexican forces.

At eight o'clock the regiment started on the march to the Naval Academy and the barracks, which are situated adjacent. Captain Anderson and staff and the New Hampshire battalion led the march. The barracks are situated on the shore of the city and are large stone structures with walls about a foot thick. Machine guns were mounted behind these walls and riflemen stationed on the roofs, at the windows and in the stone buildings on both sides of the street.

Under Heavy Fire.

As the regimental staff and the New Hampshire battalion turned the corner of the street a terrific fire was opened on them from every angle, and it was only due to the poor marksmanship of the Mexicans that the staff and battalion were not mowed down. The New Hampshire battalion returned the fire, dropping prone on the pavement and taking shelter behind the facades of buildings. Under cover of the New Hampshire's fire the other battalions of the regiment retired to an open field and deployed as skirmishers, firing at the windows of the buildings nearest them.

The U. S. S. Chester anchored close ashore opened fire on the Naval Academy and other buildings. To avoid the danger of shells from the Chester falling among the regiment, the New Hampshire battalion was directed to withdraw to the open field. Carrying their rifles and wounded the battalion retired to the field near the Light House tower.

At this time the artillery of the Second regiment under the command of Lieutenant Grady was brought into action and opened with shrapnel on the stone building. These shells exploded upon striking the stone, killing nearly everyone inside the buildings. The regiment was assembled near the Light House tower and the dead and wounded attended to while the artillery kept up the bombardment.

Signal Station Established.

At 12:10 o'clock in the afternoon, the Second regiment's signal corps, under Lieutenant McNair, established a station in the light house and communicated with all the ships in the harbor. Through this station was sent the signal to the Chester to hold the Mexican steamer Gobernador as she had fired on the rear of the Second regiment's men.

As Lieutenant Johnson of the New Hampshire and two men from his company bringing a wounded man from the field fire was opened on them from three buildings near the water front, one of which was firing the Grecoan flag. A shot from this house wounded Lieutenant Lanno who was assembling his battalion. Artillery and rifle fire was directed at the houses and they were silenced by a company sent to capture the occupants, one of whom possessed considerable papers. Rifles and ammunition were seized, and the inhabitants made prisoners.

The steamship Hauff anchored in the inner breakwater and the light house began a sharp rifle fire upon the regiment drawn up at the water front.

There was constant fire upon the different battalions from the roof tops as they advanced on this duty. Near the Casa Dabado a sharp fire was directed at the advancing battalions by native policemen and irregular troops, killing two men and wounding six.

The artillery battery in charge of Ensign Hammers of the South Carolina was brought to the front of the battalion and fired upon the ships, silencing them. Ensign Lee of the New Hampshire battalion was a member of the Navy Rifle team, shot several snipers dead in their tracks as they fired from around the corners of buildings. Wherever firing occurred from buildings the building was fired upon, then charged and searched. Prisoners with arms and ammunition were arrested.

Infantry Barracks Taken.

The regiment reassembled at the Avenida Libertad and captured the Infantry barracks and the residence of General Maas former military commander of the port. Several tons of ammunition and war accoutrements were captured at the barracks. Continuing westward to the railroad track at the edge of the city the entire district was overhauled. Returning to the Infantry barracks the regiment rested until five p. m. when orders were received to advance to the outskirts of the city. The U. S. forces had reinforced and was preparing to attempt the retaking of Vera Cruz.

A guard of a section of artillery and the company of infantry, in command of Lieutenant Elyson, regimental ordnance officer, was left at the military barracks, while the battalions of the South Carolina and artillery advanced the outskirts of the city. The artillery was established at the railroad tracks near the Oil Co. building as a reserve and the South Carolina battalions, Lieutenant Stanton, proceeded with the regimental commander about a mile up the track and entrenched. The New Jersey battalion having been directed to occupy the Light House tower, was not available for service with the outposts. The battalions from the Minnesota and Michigan were sent to the Second regiment for temporary service. Later on that night the battalions from the New Hampshire and Minnesota joined the South Carolina battalion in the trenches outside the city.

The Michigan battalion was directed to report to the Infantry barracks as there was but a small force there. Outpost Duty.

During the remainder of the night the firing stopped after duty, trenching and improving their position. The following day three battalions were withdrawn from outpost duty and the artillery and supports remained in possession. Regimental headquarters were established in the residence of General Maas, and regimental barracks at the Light House tower, which was then held by the New Jersey battalion. As the district under the control of the Second regiment occupies so much space patrols were established to apprehend snipers, with orders to shoot them if they had arms in their hands, and to preserve order. Snipers in the vicinity of regimental headquarters began firing shortly after dark, which necessitated the calling out of a patrol company from the barracks.

Praise for Men.

The Second regiment lost eight men killed and twenty-eight wounded. All of these were carried off by their comrades while still under fire. None of them was left on the ground, even while the fire was heaviest from the Naval school. Captain Anderson states that the deportment of his men was exceptional and that there were numerous instances of personal bravery and that not in a single instance did the lowest of his men show a moment's hesitation to advance slowly into the face of the withering fusillade.

Captain Anderson himself narrowly escaped death as he was standing in the open directing his men as they circled the corner of the Naval school. One of the seamen noticed a Mexican taking deliberate aim at Captain Anderson and without waiting for permission, shoved his captain aside. The next moment one of the seamen dropped just behind the spot where the captain had been standing.

The captain was armed only with his automatic and with this he first continually into the windows of the building while he was within the firing zone.

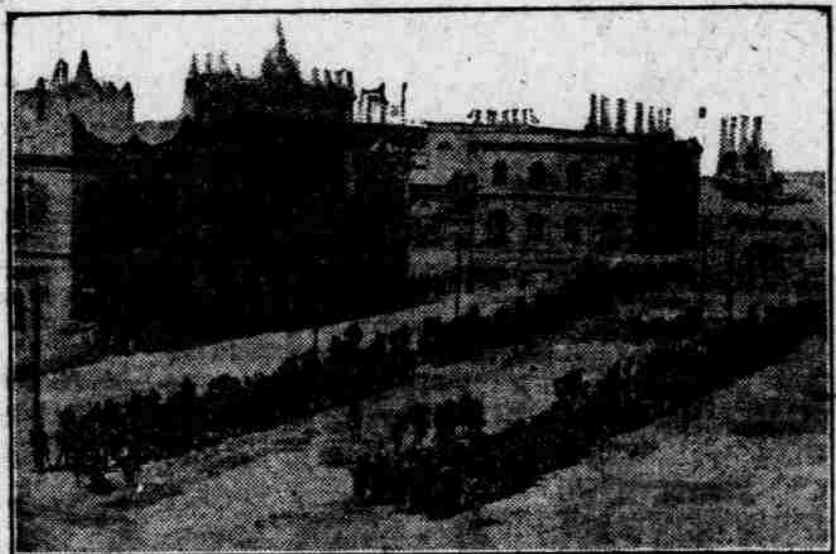


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## Landing American Forces at Vera Cruz

Bluejackets and marines from the battleship Florida are on way to the pier at Vera Cruz to effect the first belligerent landing on Mexican soil.

## Put Sulphur On An Itching Skin And End Eczema

SAYS THIS OLD-TIME ECZEMA REMEDY IS APPLIED LIKE COLD CREAM.

An irritation or breaking out on the face, arms, legs or body when accompanied by itching, or when the skin is dry and feverish, can be readily overcome by applying a little bold-sulphur cream, says a noted dermatologist. He states that bold-sulphur instantly allays the angry itching and irritation and soothes and heals the Eczema right up, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Bold-sulphur has occupied a secure position for many years in the treatment of cutaneous disorders because of its parasite-destrorying property. Nothing has ever been found to take its place in treating the irritable and inflammatory skin affections. While not always establishing a permanent cure it never fails to subdue the itching irritation and drive the Eczema away and it is often years later before any eruption again appears on the skin. Those troubled should obtain at any pharmacy an ounce of bold-sulphur cream in the same manner as an ordinary cold cream.

## BRINK OF THE HONEYMOON

Bride Elect—"Isn't it going to be fun, girls? The darlings! Flat, with a sun parlor! The work won't be anything at all, with everything new, you know."

"I am going to have simple home-coming, because it means so much to a young married couple to start right and form a circle of friends. And, oh, come this minute and see the silver set Uncle John sent me! Won't it be simply angelic for afternoon tea?"

And when any of you get married be sure to go to that little shop for monograms and things. Did you ever see anything prettier than these initials?"

"Yes, all my household stuff is pure linen—I think it's just as well to get the best and then you have it. Mother groans about laundries ruining it, but then mother is so fussy. She thinks the washerwomen rub holes in things with a file, I believe."

"No, I got satin for the wedding dress. It was pretty expensive—\$5 a yard, but I think it lovely to have a dress like that. Think of having your great-great-granddaughter wearing it and every one exclaiming over its richness!"

"I'm going to have oriental rugs over the whole place—and coffee after dinner. The sun porch always! I can do the dinner dishes mornings. Come and see the chiffon and lace negligees that I have to wear mornings when I'm doing the work."

Bride Elect's mother—"What Geraldine is going to do when she gets to keeping house by herself goodness knows! Look at this room of hers! I never saw such disorder in my life! What a shock it will be to her to discover after she walks out, leaving six dresses, two pairs of shoes, a tipped over box of gloves and a lot of mixed stockings scattered about her room that they'll still be there when she gets back!"

"I've spoiled Geraldine waiting on her all her life! She really didn't need so much silk underwear—with her father so hard up for money! How I'm going to find \$250 to pay for monogramming her things! I'd like to know! I don't see how she'll give such an order. If they aren't in the poorhouse inside of a year, with Albert's small salary and their extravagant ideas, they'll be in luck. Wait till she finds what cream costs a quart and the price of steak and what it means to have company!"

"Mercy, the company Geraldine has always brought to the house! I suppose she has never realized the work I've done on that score. And she wouldn't let me ask the Moreys—old family friends, too—because she said they were frumps and she wasn't going to start out with frumps on her calling list. I don't know where Geraldine gets such odd ideas."

"I hadn't got over my shock at her adding up what she estimated the wedding gifts to be worth! How on earth we are going to pay all the bills! I don't know. Geraldine would have this big wedding!"

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The wedding presents from our side make a better showing than the wedding presents from theirs. Look at that trumpery tea set from her Uncle John! I expect poor Albert will be starved or poisoned to death with her cooking—she is absolutely ignorant of everything useful! Her mother has brought her up so foolishly!"

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## Elected by Mail.

A new member from Michigan is Representative Francis O. Lindquist. The story of his life reads like a romance. His parents were Swedish immigrants to a little lumbering town in Wisconsin, and he left school when in the third grade. His youth was spent in working around lumber yards, docks and hotels, and at last he wound up in Greenville, Mich.

Ten years ago he was pushing barrows of feed around a store in that town for a dollar and a half a day; and after a few months at that he saved the sum of \$40. With this sum he set up in business in a small store for himself, and so well that at the end of two years he began to put into practice an immense plan, which succeeded so well that he is now the president of a large men's clothing concern.

His force, when he "set up" eight years ago, consisted of himself and a second-hand machine in the back of his store. Today there are ten girls simply to sort the mail received, which every day amounts to thousands of letters.

When the contest was on, more than a year ago, in Michigan Lindquist determined to come to Congress. He wanted this country to have a pure fabric law as regards goods and leather, similar to that passed for pure food. To make himself known he sent out by mail hundreds of thousands of personal letters, and the result placed him in Congress.

Wishing to enlist the aid of the President, Lindquist went to the White House last fall with a box of samples of adulterated goods. But the secret service officer stopped him at the door, and it was only by displaying his wares that he secured an entrance.

"The next time I go," he explained, "I will take my goods in an open-wheeler."

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"Chicago News."

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# MURDER THE B. WHITE DOME

## "Ran" for Family.

Carter Glass of Lynchburg, when a boy, was of such sturdy activities that he won the nickname of Pluck. No game was too rough or work too hard for his indomitable energy; and when the other boys beat him at a game of ball he generally chased his victorious foes off the ground with his bat. And "Pluck" he is today to most of his old friends in the hilly city. Odd, but true, that Glass, chairman of the currency committee of the House, and Owen, chairman of the same thing in the Senate, are both Lynchburg boys.

Mr. Glass gets some interesting letters from his constituents, as the following will show: "Please send me a span of mules from the Agricultural Department—also a pair of crutches for my rheumatism."

When Mr. Glass ran for the Virginia senate and was beaten by what is known as the "machine" in the state, his boy was a college student of great achievement on the athletic field. One day he went to Baltimore to attend a track meet and came home with a medal.

When he entered the dining room in which his paternal ancestor sat discussing some old ham and waffles, the boy threw his trophy on the table in front of his father, saying:

"Well, dad, you see there is some one in the family who can run if you can't!"

Glass has worn that medal on his watch chain ever since.

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## Why He Didn't Fight.

Senator John Sharp Williams was never in the Confederate army. But the fault is not his. He started with the best intentions, as well as with a knapsack filled with a good lunch. The war was at its height when he was a big boy of eleven, and as his father was in the army, and dozens of friends and relatives had gone forth to battle against the dreaded "Yank," John Sharp one night decided that his country called him to arms. The fact that he was only eleven, and about the only road he knew was that to the candy shop, did not deter him. Out in the darkness of the night the "Yank" of the "Yank" sounded as loud as the dinner horn to hungry field hands.

So young Williams arose and set forth down the road in the early dawn. As he tramped down the lanes of dust, past the still farmhouses over which hung the early smoke from the kitchen chimneys, he dreamed dreams of how he would come back with a prancing charger covered with glory, gore and gold lace. Then suddenly behind him he heard the tramp of an approaching horseman. Looking back, he saw it was old Uncle Zeph on the blind mule. Uncle Zeph pulled up the mule with a jerk beside his young master.

"John, your maw says as how you better be givin' back home in a hurry. She ain't er goin' ter stand fur no sich gobs on!" exploded Zeph. "You jest clim' up here hind me on dis mule and he'll tote us home ter breakfast!"

So John climbed aboard the mule and turned his face homeward, leaving in the ashes of a dead past his high hopes of military glory.

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